FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accord.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

The Grand American Union MUSEUM.

THE Managers would inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that this splendid Exhibition of *Wax Statues* will be exhibited a space for *two days only*, viz: Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th inst. After an absence of nearly twelve months, they have thought proper to visit this town again. The Managers, anxious to please, have made several new and valuable additions to their exhibition They have engaged Mr. *Search*, a celebrated Comic Actor of the New York and Philadelphia Theatres. Search is celebrated in Comedy The Museum will be in the usual place, in rear of the Market House Further particulars, see bills at the Hotels

Fayetteville, Dec 6. 18-2w

For Sale.

THE desirable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hay street next door to the Post Office, now in the occupancy of Edmund Blake. Also, 225 acres of Land on Sandy Run, three miles from Long Hungry Neck, within the limits of Fayetteville. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms apply to

SAM'L. R. BLAKE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836. 18tf

FOR SALE.

100 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
30 Half Bbls. No. 1. do.
Casks London Porter.
Cases English Dairy Cheese.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Fayetteville, Dec 8, 1836. 18 f.

Wagons for Sale.

Just received by Steamer Wilmington, six Wagons, with Harness for the same, which will be sold low for Cash. The subscribers expect to keep Wagons constantly on hand with Harness. Those who may wish to purchase will please call on

PECK & DEMING, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, Dec 8, 1836 18-4w.

Female Boarding School.

THE duties of the School at Lochiel, near Hillsborough, will be resumed on the 23d inst. The Subscriber intends affording to his patrons the facility of acquiring an Education of the highest character, both solid and useful, as well as ornamental. The better to accomplish this object, his number will be strictly limited, and he also designs procuring the services of an accomplished Assistant from the North.

The Pupils of the School are treated in every respect as members of a private family, and while the intellectual improvement is sedulously attended to, a high regard is paid to the cultivation of the morals and their manners Having now of some years' experience in Teaching, the Subscriber feels confident of being able to place his School on a footing with the best Institutions for Female Education in the country The situation of the School, a mile from Hillsborough, is one possessing every advantage of retirement and health.

Terms are $85 per Session; which includes Tuition and Books. Music and Painting on separate charges.

WM. E ANDERSON.

Hillsborough, Dec 1, 1836. 18-6x

Clover Seed.

A FRESH RED CLOVER SEED, For sale by HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, 1836. 18-3w.

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Wednesday 7th December next, (being Court week) at 12 o'clock, M., at the Town House the following Parcels or Tracts of

LAND

situate in the County of Cumberland.

122 acres Land on the West side Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of James Byrne, Esq.

107 acres on the West side Cape Fear River, known as the Hatters' Shop, or Newberry's Election Ground, well situated for a Country Seat.

500 acres on Wilmington Stage Road, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Hitchener, well timbered and a good situation for a Stage Stand or Tavern.

500 acres on West side Cape Fear River on which is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. with a good Grist Mill on a never failing stream of water, known by the name of the Dower Land.

170 acres known by the name of the Watery Branch Tract, adjoining the Land of Mr John Butler and others.

75 acres adjoining the Lands of John T. Gilmore and others.

Titles to the above Lands are indisputable.

Terms very liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs.*

November 2, 1836. 14ts

☞ **The above Sale of Land is** postponed, in consequence of the weather, until the 1st Monday in January, 1837.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

December 7, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, some choice old WINES.

C A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds Porto Rico and St Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump }
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry Old Canary, Tenerriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES.*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders

C J ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns, Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap, Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on Monday the 28th ult. Patrick Noble was elected President of the Senate, and D. L. Wardlaw, Speaker of the House. Gov'r McDuffie's message is a very long and able document, of which the Charleston Mercury thus notices its most prominent topics:

The Governor commences by expressing his gratification, on bidding adieu to public life, at the great prosperity of the people of South Carolina, and eloquently impresses the obligation which that prosperity imposes upon them to lay deep the foundations of liberty, in education and a well organized social and civil system. He warns against the dangers which surround the eminence of prosperity, points to the threatening signs of degeneracy visible in all directions, and not least at the centre of our confederacy; and exhorts our Legislators, to whom it appropriately belongs, to counteract the progress of corruption, to give impetus to the career of improvement, and direct the energies of the State into the channels of patriotism and public spirit. He speaks with becoming contempt of the petty, scrambling, selfish, political ambition of the day when compared with objects so noble; and, alluding with becoming pride to the high character which our State has achieved by her recent disinterested struggle against oppression, urges the value of that character as a reason why her statesmen should persevere in their devotion to principles, should keep aloof from the intrigues of Presidential parties, devote themselves wholly to the improvement of our own State in intelligence, wealth, power and security, and leave the Federal Government to run its fated career, so long as it is wielded by an administration swayed by an adverse majority, whose principles are incompatible with the entire security of our institutions and rights. With such an administration, no Carolina statesman can combine or be allied, without treason to his State. He considers these principles the talisman of her political strength, and the maintenance of them as investing her institutions with a defence which will set at defiance both fanaticism and corrupt ambition; and that if the politicians of all the planting States would act upon such obvious principles of duty, the institutions of the South would be safe, and the Southern States present an invincible phalanx in defence of their rights.

The Governor's views of the Deposit question are such as are held by the soundest statesmen of the State, and of the Union He holds the Act of Distributing the Deposits of the Surplus, one of obvious justice and necessity; and of course objects to continuing the measure after the necessity in which it originated shall have ceased. He recommends that the proportion of the Surplus due to this State be deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the credit of the State, that being the actual treasury of the State, and best place of deposit.

The views of the Message, on the subject of the great Rail Road, are admirable. Every citizen of South Carolina will object to the road's entering Kentucky under the grasping, illiberal and inequitable provisions of the charter insisted on by that State—provisions of which the great body of intelligent Kentuckians are themselves heartily ashamed, and which we trust they will soon modify, as they have been urged to do by the Knoxville Convention. On no principle of fair dealing can such conditions be insisted upon, and it is to be much regretted that they ever were accepted. The suggestion of the Governor that rather than be burdened with them, the road should terminate in Tennessee, is one which will meet with the approbation of all who have at heart the true interests of the great work

Against connecting Banking privileges or a Bank with the Rail Road, the Message urges objections of great weight.

[We are obliged, for want of room, to omit the remainder of the Mercury's remarks. The other topics of the message are, Abolition, on which the Gov. recommends a solemn Legislative declaration; and the Texan revolution, which is severely handled. Gov. McD. declares his intention to visit Europe in the ensuing year.]

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,**
Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;
Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles—all of which are offered at reduced prices

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1836.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Report of the Public Treasurer deserves a place in our columns; but, the President's Message admits of only an abstract of it.

1st. *Of the Public Revenue.*—The balance in the Treasury on the 1st Nov 1835, was $46,856 30
Received from Sheriffs, being the Public Tax, - - - 71,382 85
Bank of Newbern, div'd of Capital, - 12,726 00
Bank of State, dividends, - - 38,815 50
Bank of Cape Fear, do. - - 75 00
Buncombe Turnpike Company, do. - 950 00
Treas'r University, loan to State, 100,000 00
Treasurer U. States, do. 300,000 00
Bank of State, do. 10,966 62
Cape Fear Bank, for Tax, 1835 & 1836, 1,595 00
Bank of State, do 1835, 2,250 00
Merchant's Bank of Newbern, do. 562 50
Lands, &c. - - - 236 47

586,416 24

The disbursements during the year amount to - - - 589,086 62

Leaving a deficiency of - 2,670 38

Which was supplied by a temporary appropriation from the Internal Improvement fund

The disbursements consist of the following items:

General Assembly,	29,645 62
Rebuilding Capitol,	86,443 95
Judiciary,	23,441 81
Executive Department,	2,287 56
Treasury do	2,000 00
Department of State,	800 00
Comptroller's Department,	1,000 00
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Contingencies,	6,722 31
Interest on Treasury Loan,	205 25
Public Library,	1,367 66
Convention,	1,511 98
Sheriffs, for making Convention returns,	38 40
Pensioners,	920 00
Treasury Notes burnt,	3,356 29
Governor's House,	472 39
Council of State,	94 20
Public Printer,	900 00
Stock in Bank of the State,	375,800 00
Interest on the deferred payment of Stock,	37,891 86
Congressional Elections,	96 47
Treasury Loan,	10,966 62
Sheriffs for settling tax,	981 00
Do. for comparing Senatorial Polls,	148 75
Interest on State Loan,	1,794 50
	$589,086 62

2d. *Of the Literary Fund.*—Cash in Treasurer's hands, Nov. 1, 1835, on this account, $1,167 08
Received from Auctioneers, for tax, 1,159 06
From Entries of vacant land 5,682 71
From Div'd Roanoke Nav. Co. 1,375 00
From Bank of State, div'd on 1976 shares of its Stock, owned by this Fund, 14,769 50
From Bank Cape Fear, on 704 shares appropriated to this Fund, 5,280 00
From Do. on 50 shares owned by this Fund, 375 00
From Bank of Newbern, div'd of Capital, 987 00
From Cape Fear Nav. Co. dividends, 417 22
From Sheriffs, for Tax on Retailers, 2,597 22

33,809 79

The disbursements on account of this fund amount to 29,964 70

Leaving a balance in hand of 3,845 09

The disbursements consist of—Amount paid for subscriptions of 276 shares stock of Bank of State, and deferred interest, 29,879 70
Salary of Secretary, 85 00

3d. *Internal Improvement Fund*—The balance in Treasurer's hands, Nov 1, 1835, was $21,249 31
Received for Lands, 3,905 95
Dividend on Cape Fear Bank Stock, appropriated to this Fund, 10,185 00
Loan to Swanano Turnpike Company refunded, 2,016 33
Sale of Dredging Machine, 87 65

37,444 24

The disbursements consist of only 26 35

Leaving balance 37,417 89

Of the cash in the hands of the Treasurer, there is deposited in the Bank of the State at Raleigh, $31,354 88
In the Bank Cape Fear at Fayetteville, 4,879 85
Treasury Notes redeemed, 1,368 11
Specie change and cash in Treasury, 989 76

The Treasurer calls the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the revenue from *ordinary* sources, is less, by $875 29, than last year. The decrease, however, is owing to the exclusion of the tax on gaming tables, which produced this year only $470, against $3290 last year.

Attention is again called to the inequalities of the system of Taxation.

The Treasurer subscribed, (and paid for, with the funds procured by the loan,) for 3758 shares of the Bank of the State, being the remainder of the number to which the State was entitled, and the number necessary to make up the entire capital of the Bank The State owns in this Bank, 4058 shares, which cost 443,691 86 The capital of the Bank has been distributed among its several branches and agencies as follows, to wit. To the branch at Newbern, $200,000; to the branch at Fayetteville, $250,000; to the branch at Tarborough, $150,000; to the branch at Elizabeth City, $150,000; leaving the remaining sum of $750,000 for the principal Bank at Raleigh, and the agencies at Charlotte, Morganton, Leaksville, Milton, Wilmington and Windsor.

The Treasurer recommends, in case it is deemed advisable to increase the Banking capital of the State, that it be done by adding to the capital of the present Banks, in preference to creating new ones

As the means of the Literary Fund accumulated, the Treasurer has invested them in the reserved stock of the Bank. The whole number of shares belonging to this Fund is 1942, which cost $197,767 33. It likewise owns 282 shares in the old State Bank, 141 in the old Newbern Bank, and 50 in the Cape Fear Bank, besides the dividends of 359 shares in the Newbern Bank, and 704 shares in the Cape Fear Bank. These with the sum of $3,845 09, constitute the entire means of the Literary Fund

There being an actual deficiency in the funds, which has been temporarily supplied by borrowing from the Internal Improvement Fund, the Treasurer recommends that speedy measures be taken to provide for meeting the current demands on the Treasury.

The Sheriffs are complimented for their prompt settlements with the Treasury.

The following comparison between the Taxes for 1834, (receivable in 1835,) and for 1835, (receivable in 1836,) will show what items have increased and what decreased:

	1835.	1836.
Land Tax,	23,252 23	23,226 52
Town Property,	1,539 98	1,620 42
Poll Tax,	28,284 52	28,016 02
Stud Horses,	1,528 71	1,494 61
Stores,	9,352 06	10,835 38
Taverns,	2,489 12	2,597 22
Peddlers,	3,219 50	3,322 90
Artificial Curiosities,	733 20	1,635 60
Natural Curiosities,	267 90	451 20
Gates,	117 50	122 20
Billiard & Gaming Tables,	3,290 00	470 00
Forfeiture of Sheriffs,	200 00	
Broker and Lottery office,		188 00
Additional returns,	228 87	532 25
	$74,650 72	$73,980 07

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec 5.

A bill to erect a new county by the name of Gaston, out of a part of Montgomery, was presented by Mr Kelly, passed its first reading. Referred.

The bill to incorporate the Milton Manufacturing Company, which was the order of the day, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Edwards made a report from the joint committee, on the subject of counting the votes for Governor, &c.—which was adopted The two Houses are to assemble in the Hall of the Commons on the 15th inst; one teller to be appointed on the part of the Commons—two on the part of the Senate, to make a list of votes. These to be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall announce the result to the two Houses.

Mr. Bryan, a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for biennial elections of Comptroller and Treasurer, and prescribing the mode of said election. Adopted.

Mr. Fox presented a resolution on the subject of the surplus revenue [Directs the committee on that subject to inquire into the expediency of dividing it among the counties in proportion to population and taxation] Laid on the table, on Mr. Edwards' motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec 5

Mr Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the resolution proposing to increase the compensation to witnesses, where they attend Court in other counties Concurred in

Mr G. from the same committee, reported a bill declaring that the shares of stock in incorporated Companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, with sundry amendments. The bill was read the second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the returns of the several Sheriffs of the State of votes given for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and announcing the result The message was read, and, on motion, sent to the Senate.

Tuesday, Dec 6.

Bills presented—By Mr. Gilliam, to amend an act establishing a department for adjudicating and liquidating the public accounts of this State, and for appointing a Comptroller, and for other purposes [The object of the bill is to elect the Comptroller *biennially*, instead of annually, so as to conform to the amended Constitution] By Mr. Hollingsworth, a bill restricting the term of Cumberland Superior Court to one week. By Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, a bill ascertaining the mode of proving book debts; also, a bill concerning Wrecks; also, a bill concerning Public Documents. Read first time.

The House refused to concur in the Message from the Senate to go into the election of Public Printer

Mr Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Edenton Rail Road. Read the second time.

From the Cincinnati Whig, of Nov. 28.

It is with pain that we announce that the Hon. G. L. KINNARD, who was so badly scalded a few days ago on board the steamboat Flora, died at the hospitable dwelling of Gen. Lytle, on Saturday evening last, and was buried yesterday afternoon with distinguished marks of respect.

Mr. Kinnard was aged about 35 years, and was a highly respectable member of Congress from Indiana. His death is rendered the more distressing, as we understand he was on his way to Philadelphia, with a view of being married to a lady in that city, whom he intended taking with him to Washington.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having received letters testamentary on the Estate of Mary McEachern, at November Term of the County Court of Robeson, hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and all those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery

EDW'D McEACHERN, *Executor.*

November 28, 1836 18 3w

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

November 14, 1836. 15 4w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

The President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate.
and House of Representatives:

Addressing to you the last annual message I shall ever present to the Congress of the U States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our beloved country has attained — With no causes at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuing proofs of the capacity of our free institutions to produce all the fruits of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride.

I cannot avoid congratulating you, and my country particularly, on the success of the efforts made during my administration by the Executive and Legislature, in conformity with the sincere, constant, and earnest desire of the People, to maintain peace and establish cordial relations with all foreign Powers Our gratitude is due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and I invite you to unite with me in offering to him fervent supplication that his providential care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honor of our country But, although the present state of our foreign affairs, standing without important change as they did when you separated in July last, is flattering in the extreme, I regret to say that many questions of an interesting character, at issue with other Powers, are yet unadjusted. Amongst the most prominent of these is that of our northeastern boundary. With an undiminished confidence in the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that question, I am not yet in possession of the precise grounds upon which it proposes a satisfactory adjustment.

With France, our diplomatic relations have been resumed, and under circumstances which attest the disposition of both Governments to preserve a mutually beneficial intercourse, and foster those amicable feelings which are so strongly required by the true interests of the two countries. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists, and our commercial intercourse is gradually expanding itself with them It is encouraged in all these countries, except Naples, by their mutually advantageous and liberal treaty stipulations with us.

The claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provision for the payment of them has been unfortunately delayed by frequent political changes in that kingdom

The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain Our connexions with that country are on the best footing, with the exception of the burdens still imposed upon our commerce with her possessions out of Europe.

The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Antwerp have been presented to the Government of Holland and Belgium, and will be pressed, in due season, to settlement.

With Brazil and all our neighbors of this continent, we continue to maintain relations of amity and concord, extending our commerce with them as far as the resources of the people and the policy of their Governments will permit. The just and long standing claims of our citizens upon some of them are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehended, however, that they will not be peaceably, although tardily, acknowledged and paid by all, unless the irritating effect of her struggle with Texas should unfortunately make our immediate neighbor, Mexico, an exception.

It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two Governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Spain and Mexico herself; and I trust that it will be found, on the most severe scrutiny, that our acts have strictly corresponded with our professions.—That the inhabitants of the U. S. should feel strong prepossessions for the one party, is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us into the great error of suffering public policy to be regulated by partiality or prejudice; and there are considerations connected with the possible result of this contest between the two parties of so much delicacy and importance to the U. S., that our character requires that we should neither anticipate events, nor attempt to control them. The known desire of the Texans to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconcilement of various and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world. There are already those who, indifferent to principle themselves, and prone to suspect the want of it in others, charge us with ambitious designs and insidious policy. You will perceive by the accompanying documents, that the extraordinary mission from Mexico has been terminated, on the sole grounds that the obligations of this government to itself and to Mexico, under treaty stipulations, have compelled me to trust a discretionary authority to a high officer of our Army, to advance into territory claimed as part of Texas, if necessary to protect our own or the neighboring frontier from Indian depredation. In the opinion of the Mexican functionary, who has just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon ground from which the followers of his Government have been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a serious effort on its part being made to re-establish its dominion. The departure of this minister was the more singular, as he was apprized that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for the advance of our troops by the commanding General had been seriously doubted by me, and that there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had been marched to Nacogdoches, would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just, in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican minister himself, or were already withdrawn in consequence of the impressive warnings their commanding officer had received from the Department of War It is hoped and believed that his Government will take a more dispassionate and just view of this subject, and not be disposed to construe a measure of justifiable precaution, made necessary by its known inability in execution of the stipulations of our treaty to act upon the frontier, into an encroachment upon its rights or a stain upon its honor.

In the mean time, the ancient complaints of injustice, made on behalf of our citizens, are disregarded, and new causes of dissatisfaction have arisen, some of them of a character requiring prompt remonstrance, and ample and immediate redress. I trust, however, by tempering firmness with courtesy, and acting with great forbearance upon every incident that has occurred, or that may hap-

Pen, to do and obtain justice, and thus avoid the necessity of again bringing this subject to the view of Congress.

It is my duty to remind you that no provision has been made to execute our treaty with Mexico for tracing the boundary line between the two countries. Whatever may be the prospect of Mexico's soon being able to execute the treaty on its part, it is proper that we should be, in anticipation, prepared at all times to perform our obligations, without regard to the probable condition of those with whom we have contracted them.

The result of the confidential inquiries made to the condition and prospects of the newly declared Texan Government will be communicated to you in the course of the session.

Commercial treaties, promising great advantages to our enterprising merchants and navigators, have been formed with the distant Governments of Muscat and Siam. The ratifications have been exchanged, but have not reached the Department of State. Copies of the treaties will be transmitted to you, if received before, or published, if arriving after, the close of the present session of Congress.

Nothing has occurred to interrupt the good understanding that has long existed with the Barbary Powers, nor to check the good will which is visibly growing up in our intercourse with the subjects of the Government of the distinguished Chief of the Ottoman Empire.

Information has been received at the Department of State that a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco has just been negotiated, which, I hope, will be received in time to be laid before the Senate previous to the close of the session.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the financial means of the country continue to keep pace with its improvements in all other respects. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to about $47,691,808; those from customs are estimated at $22,333,151; those from lands at $24,000,000; and the residue from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures for all objects during the year, are estimated not to exceed $[illegible], which will leave a balance in the Treasury for public purposes, on the first day of January next, of about $41,723,353. This sum, with the exception of five millions, will be transferred to the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the deposites of public money.

The unexpended balances of appropriation on the first day of January next, are estimated at [illegible], exceeding by $[illegible] the amount [illegible] in the deposite banks, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, [illegible] transfer to the several States. In the first [illegible] receipts [illegible] sufficient to meet these outstanding appropriations, there may be soon a necessity for a portion of the funds deposited with the States.

The circumstances unprovided for when the deposite act at the last session received a reluctant assent, have been carefully realized. Though the act forbids the deposite of the surplus money with the United States in the State treasuries [illegible] keeping until they may be wanted for the service of the General Government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several States, and they have been encouraged to use it as a gift, without regard to the condition of returning it when called for. Such a construction has doubtless been made without a due consideration of the obligation of the deposite act, and without a proper attention to the various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is manifest that the law itself cannot sanction such a suggestion, and that, as it now stands, the States have no more authority to receive and use these deposites, without intending to return them, than any deposite bank, or any individual temporarily charged with the safe keeping or application of the public money, would now have for converting the same to their private use, without the consent and against the will of the Government. But, independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are involved in this suggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposite act, it is believed that the considerations which should govern the future legislation of Congress on the subject will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any measure recognising the principles on which the suggestion has been made.

Considering the intimate connection of the subject with the financial interests of the country, and its great importance in whatever aspect it can be viewed, I have been induced upon it the most anxious reflection, and feel it to be my duty to state to Congress such thoughts as have occurred to me, and their deliberation in treating it in the manner best calculated to conduce to the common good.

The experience of other nations admonished us to hasten the extinguishment of the public debt; and it will be in vain that we have congratulated each other upon the disappearance of this evil, if we do not guard against the equally great one of promoting the unnecessary accumulation of public revenue. No political maxim is better established than that which tells us that an improvident expenditure of money is the parent of prodigacy, and that no people can hope to perpetuate their liberties, who long acquiesce in a policy which exacts from them objects not necessary to the legitimate and real wants of their Government. Flattering as is the condition of our country at the present period, because of its unexampled advances in all the steps of social and political improvement, it cannot be disguised that there is a lurking danger already apparent in the neglect of this warning truth, and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the People should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy than now exists to avert it.

Under our present revenue system, there is every probability that there will continue to be a surplus beyond the wants of the Government; and it will become our duty to decide whether such a one can be consistent with the true objects of our Government.

If it should a surplus be permitted to accumulate beyond the appropriations, it must be retained in the Treasury as it now is, or distributed among the people of the States

To retain it in the Treasury unemployed in any form, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from the People the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would scarcely more dangerous to their liberties, than to permit the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity invited, to purchase ambition.

To collect it merely for distribution to the States, would seem to be highly impolitic, if not as dangerous as the proposition to retain it in the Treasury. The shortest reflection must satisfy every one that to require the People to pay taxes to the Government merely that they may be paid back again, is sporting with the substantial interests of the country, and no system, which produces such a result, can be expected to receive the public countenance. Nothing could be gained by it, even if each individual who contributed a portion of the tax could receive back promptly the same portion. But it is apparent that no system of the kind can ever be enforced, which will not absorb a considerable portion of the money to be distributed in salaries and commissions to the agents employed in the process, and in the various losses and depreciations which arise from other causes; and the practical effect of such an attempt must ever be to burden the People with taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of deposite banks, and support a band of useless public officers.

A distribution to the People is impracticable and unjust in other respects. It would be taking one man's property, and giving it to another.—Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality, (and none other is spoken of, or would be likely to be adopted,) inasmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our citizens to the public revenue can be ascertained. We know that they contribute *unequally;* and a rule, therefore, that would distribute to them *equally* would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property. To make the General Government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the means of its usefulness, and change the character designed for it by the framers of the Constitution.

But the more extended and injurious consequences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distributing it may be forcibly illustrated by an examination of the effects already produced by the present deposite act. This act, although certainly designed to secure the safe keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from any of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution. The Government had, without necessity, received from the People a large surplus, which, instead of being employed as heretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with sundry banks.—The banks proceeded to make loans upon this surplus, and thus converted it into banking capital; and in this manner it has tended to multiply bank charters, and has had a great agency in producing a spirit of wild speculation. The possession and use of the property out of which this surplus was created belonged to the People; but the Government has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort is to make large profits out of its use. This process need only be stated to show its injustice and bad policy.

And the same observations apply to the influence which is produced by the steps necessary to collect as well as to distribute such a revenue. About three-fifths of all the duties on imports are paid in the city of New York, but it is obvious that the means to pay those duties are drawn from every quarter of the Union. Every citizen in every State, who purchases and consumes an article which has paid a duty at that port, contributes to the accumulating mass. The surplus collected there must, therefore, be made up of moneys or property withdrawn from other ports and other States. Thus the wealth and business of every region from which these surplus funds proceed must be to some extent injured, while that of the place where the funds are concentrated and are employed in banking is proportionably extended. But both in making the transfer of the funds which are first necessary to pay the duties and collect the surplus, and in making the re-transfer which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus, there is a considerable period when the funds cannot be brought into use; and it is manifest that, besides the loss inevitable from such an operation, its tendency is to produce fluctuations in the business of the country, which are always productive of speculation, and detrimental to the interests of regular trade. Argument can scarcely be necessary to show that a measure of this character ought not to receive further legislative encouragement.

By examining the practical operation of the ratio for distribution adopted in the deposite bill of the last session, we shall discover other features that appear equally objectionable. Let it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that the surplus moneys to be deposited with the States have been collected and belong to them in the ratio of their federal representative population—an assumption founded upon the fact that any deficiencies in our future revenue from imposts and public lands must be made up by direct taxes collected from the States in that ratio. It is proposed to distribute the surplus, say $30,000,000, not according to the ratio in which it has been collected and belongs to the People of the States, but in that of their votes in the colleges of Electors of President and Vice President. The effect of a distribution upon that ratio is shown by the annexed table, marked A.

By an examination of that table, it will be perceived that in the distribution of a surplus of $30,000,000 upon that basis, there is a great departure from the principle which regards representation as the true measure of taxation; and it will be found that the tendency of that departure will be to increase whatever inequalities have been supposed to attend the operation of our federal system in respect to its bearings upon the different interests of the Union. In making the basis of representation the basis of taxation, the framers of the Constitution intended to equalise the burdens which are necessary to support the Government; and the adoption of that ratio, while it accomplished this object, was also the means of adjusting other great topics arising out of the conflicting views respecting the political equality of the various members of the Confederacy. Whatever, therefore, disturbs the liberal spirit of the compromise which established a rule of taxation so just and equitable, and which experience has proved to be so well adapted to the genius and habits of our people, should be received with the greatest caution and distrust.

A bare inspection, in the annexed table, of the differences produced by the ratio used in the deposite act, compared with the results of a distribution according to the ratio of direct taxation, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the former ratio contravenes the spirit of the Constitution, and produces a degree of injustice in the operation of the Federal Government which would be fatal to the hope of perpetuating it. The ratio of direct taxation, for example, the State of Delaware, in the collection of $30,000,000 of revenue, would pay into the Treasury $188,719, and in a distribution of $30,000,000 she would receive back from the Government, according to the ratio of the deposite bill, the sum of $306,122; and similar results would follow the comparison between the small and the large States throughout the Union; thus realizing to the small States an advantage which would be doubtless as unacceptable to them as a motive for incorporating the principle in any system which would produce it, as it would be inconsistent with the rights and expectations of the large States. It was certainly the intention of that provision of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, and excises" shall "be uniform throughout the United States," to make the burdens of taxation fall equally upon the people, in whatever State of the Union they may reside. But what would be the value of such a uniform rule, if the moneys raised by it could be immediately returned by a different one, which will give to the people of some States much more, and to those of others much less than their fair proportions? Were the Federal Government to exempt, in express terms, the imports, products, and manufactures of some portions of the country from all duties, while it imposed heavy ones on others, the injustice could not be greater. It would be easy to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large States of the Union would not only have to contribute their just share towards the support of the Federal Government, but also have to bear in some degree the taxes necessary to support the governments of their smaller sisters; but it is deemed unnecessary to state the details where the general principle is so obvious.

A system liable to such objections can never be supposed to have been sanctioned by the framers of the Constitution, when they conferred on Congress the taxing power; and I feel persuaded that a mature examination of the subject will satisfy every one that there are insurmountable difficulties in the operation of any plan which can be devised, of collecting revenue for the purpose of distributing it. Congress is only authorized to levy taxes *"to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."* There is no such provision as would authorize Congress to collect together the property of the country, under the name of revenue, for the purpose of dividing it, equally or unequally, among the States or the People. Indeed, it is not probable that such an idea ever occurred to the States when they adopted the Constitution. But, however this may be, the only safe rule for us, in interpreting the powers granted to the Federal Government, is to regard the absence of express authority to touch a subject so important and delicate as this is, as equivalent to a prohibition.

Even if our powers were less doubtful in this respect, as the Constitution now stands, there are considerations afforded, by recent experience, which would seem to make it our duty to avoid a resort to such a system.

All will admit that the simplicity and economy of the State Governments mainly depend on the fact that money has to be supplied to support them by the same men, or their agents, who vote it away in appropriations. Hence, when there are extravagant and wasteful appropriations, there must be a corresponding increase of taxes; and the people, becoming awakened, will necessarily scrutinize the character of measures which thus increase their burdens. By the watchful eye of self-interest, the agents of the people in the State Governments are repressed, and kept within the limits of a just economy. But if the necessity of levying the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations, and thrown upon a more distant and less responsible set of public agents, who have power to approach the people by an indirect and stealthy taxation, there is reason to fear that prodigality will soon supersede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the State Governments as the main stay of our Union and liberties. The State Legislatures, instead of studying to restrict their State expenditures to the smallest possible sum, will claim credit for their profusion, and harrass the General Government for increased supplies. Practically, there would soon be but one taxing power, and that vested in a body of men far removed from the people, in which the farming and mechanic interests would scarcely be represented. The States would gradually lose their purity as well as their independence; they would not dare to murmur at the proceedings of the General Government, lest they should lose their supplies; all would be merged in a practical consolidation, cemented by widespread corruption, which could only be eradicated by one of those bloody revolutions which occasionally overthrow the despotic systems of the old world.

In all the other aspects in which I have been able to look at the effect of such a principle of distribution upon the best interests of the country, I can see nothing to compensate for the disadvantages to which I have adverted. If we consider the protective duties, which are, in a great degree, the source of the surplus revenue, beneficial to one section of the Union and prejudicial to another, there is no corrective for the evil in such a plan of distribution; on the contrary, there is reason to fear that all the complaints which have sprung from this cause would be aggravated. Every one must be sensible that a distribution of the surplus must beget a disposition to cherish the means which create it; and any system, therefore, into which it enters, must have a powerful tendency to increase rather than diminish the tariff. It were even admitted that the advantages of such a system could be made equal in all the sections of the Union, the reasons already so urgently calling for a reduction of the revenue would, nevertheless, lose none of their force; for it will always be improbable that an intelligent and virtuous community can consent to raise a surplus for the mere purpose of investing it, or misused as it must inevitably be by the expenses of the various machinery necessary to the process.

The safest and simplest mode of obviating all the difficulties which have been mentioned is, to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and let the People keep the balance of their property in their own hands, to be used for their own profit. Each State will then support its own Government, and contribute its due share to wards the support of the General Government. There would be no surplus to cramp and lessen the resources of individual wealth and enterprise, and the banks would be left to their ordinary means. Whatever agitations and fluctuations might arise from our unfortunate paper system, they could never be attributed, justly or unjustly, to the action of the Federal Government. There would be some guaranty that the spirit of wild speculation, which seeks to convert the surplus revenue into banking capital, would be effectually checked, and that the scenes of demoralization which are now so prevalent through the land would disappear.

Without desiring to conceal that the experience and observation of the last two years have operated a partial change in my views upon this interesting subject, it is nevertheless regretted that the suggestions made by me, in my annual messages of 1829 and 1830, have been greatly misunderstood. At that time, the great struggle was began against the latitudinarian construction of the Constitution which authorizes the unlimited appropriation of the revenues of the Union to internal improvements within the States, tending to invest in the hands, and place under the control, of the General Government all the principal roads and canals of the country, in violation of State rights, and in derogation of State authority. At the same time, the condition of the manufacturing interest was such as to create an apprehension that the duties on imports could not, without extensive mischief, be reduced in season to prevent the accumulation of a considerable surplus, after the payment of the national debt. In view of the dangers of such a surplus, and in preference to its application to internal improvements, in derogation of the rights and powers of the States, the suggestion of an amendment of the Constitution to authorize its distribution was made. It was an alternative for what were deemed greater evils—a temporary resort to relieve an over-burdened Treasury, until the Government could, without a sudden and destructive revulsion in the business of the country, gradually return to the just principle of raising no more revenue from the People, in taxes, than is necessary for its economical support. Even that alternative was not spoken of but in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution. No temporary inconvenience can justify the exercise of a prohibited power, or a power not granted by that instrument; and it was from a conviction that the power to distribute even a temporary surplus of revenue is of that character, that it was suggested only in connexion with an appeal to the source of all legal power in the General Government—the States which have established it. No such appeal has been taken, and, in my opinion, a distribution of the surplus revenue by Congress, either to the States or the People, is to be considered as among the prohibitions of the Constitution. As already intimated, my views have undergone a change, so far as to be convinced that no alteration of the Constitution in this respect is wise or expedient. The influence of an accumulating surplus upon the legislation of the General Government and the States, its effect upon the credit system of the country, producing dangerous extensions and ruinous contractions, fluctuations in the price of property, rash speculation, idleness, extravagance, and a deterioration of morals, have taught us the important lesson, that any transient mischief which may attend the reduction of our revenue to the wants of our Government is to be borne in preference to an overflowing Treasury.

I beg leave to call your attention to another subject intimately associated with the preceding one—the currency of the country.

It is apparent, from the whole context of the Constitution, as well as the history of the times which gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the Convention to establish a currency consisting of the precious metals. These, from their peculiar properties, which rendered them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this, as well to establish its commercial standard, in reference to foreign countries, by a permanent rule, as to exclude the use of a mutable medium of exchange, such as of certain agricultural commodities, recognised by the statutes of some States as a tender for debts, or the still more pernicious expedient of a paper currency. The last, from the experience of the evils of the issues of paper during the Revolution, had become so justly obnoxious, as not only to suggest the clause in the Constitution forbidding the emission of bills of credit by the States, but also to produce that vote in the Convention which negatived the proposition to grant power to Congress to charter corporations; a proposition well understood at the time, as intended to authorize the establishment of a national bank, which was to issue a currency of bank notes, on a capital to be created to some extent out of Government stock. Although this proposition was refused by a direct vote of the Convention, the object was afterwards in effect obtained, by its ingenious advocates, through a strained construction of the Constitution. The debts of the Revolution were funded at prices which formed no equivalent compared with the nominal amount of the stock, and under circumstances which exposed the motives of some of those who participated in the passage of the act, to distrust.

The facts that the value of the stock was greatly enhanced by the creation of the bank, that it was well understood that such would be the case, and that some of the advocates of the measure were largely benefited by it, belong to the history of the times, and are well calculated to diminish the respect which might otherwise have been due to the action of the Congress which created the institution.

On the establishment of a national bank, it became the interest of its creditors that gold should be superseded by the paper of the bank as a general currency. A value was soon attached to the gold coins, which made their exportation to foreign countries as a mercantile commodity, more profitable than their retention and use at home as money. It followed as a matter of course, if not designed by those who established the bank, that the bank became, in effect, a substitute for the Mint of the United States.

Such was the origin of a national bank currency, and such the beginning of those difficulties which now appear in the excessive issues of the banks incorporated by the various States.

Although it may not be possible, by any legislative means within our power, to change at once the system which has thus been introduced, and has received the acquiescence of all portions of the country, it is certainly our duty to do all that is consistent with our constitutional obligations, in preventing the mischiefs which are threatened by its mad extension. That the efforts of the fathers of our Government to guard against it by a constitutional provision were founded on an intimate knowledge of the subject, has been frequently attested by the bitter experience of the country. The same causes which led them to refuse their sanction to a power authorizing the establishment of incorporations for banking purposes, now exist in a much stronger degree to urge us to exert the utmost vigilance in calling into action the means necessary to correct the evils resulting from the unfortunate exercise of the power; and it is to be hoped that the opportunity for effecting this great good will be improved before the country witnesses new scenes of embarrassment and distress.

Variableness must ever be the characteristic of a currency, of which the precious metals are not the chief ingredient, or which can be expanded or contracted without regard to the principles that regulate the value of those metals as a standard in the general trade of the world. With us bank issues constitute such a currency, and must ever do so until they are made dependent on those just proportions of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, which experience has proved to be necessary, not only to this, but in all other commercial countries. Where those proportions are not infused into the circulation, and do not control it, it is manifest that prices must vary according to the tide of bank issues, and the value and stability of property must stand exposed to all the uncertainty which attends the administration of institutions that are constantly liable to the temptation of an interest distinct from that of the community in which they are established.

The progress of an expansion, or rather a depreciation of the currency, by excessive bank issues, is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood, and is made to contribute to his advantage. It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages, that the wages rise and gradually reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the products of their labor. When thus, by the depreciation in consequence of the quantity of paper in circulation, wages as well as prices become exhorbitant, it is soon found that the whole effect of the adulteration is a tariff on our home industry for the benefit of the countries where gold and silver circulate, and maintain uniformity and moderation in prices. It is then perceived that the enhancement of the price of land and labor produces a corresponding increase in the price of products, until these products do not sustain a competition with similar ones in other countries, and thus both manufactured and agricultural productions cease to bear exportation from the country of the spurious currency, because they cannot be sold for cost. This is the process by which specie is banished by the paper of the banks. Their vaults are soon exhausted to pay for foreign commodities; the next step is a stoppage of specie payment—a total degradation of paper as a currency—unusual depression of prices, the ruin of debtors, and the accumulation of property in the hands of creditors and cautious capitalists.

It was in view of these evils, together with the dangerous power wielded by the Bank of the United States, and its repugnance to our Constitution, that I was induced to exert the power conferred upon me by the American People to prevent the continuance of that institution. But, although various dangers to our republican institutions have been obviated by the failure of that bank to extort from the Government a renewal of its charter, it is obvious that little has been accomplished except a salutary change of public opinon, toward restoring to the country the sound currency provided for in the Constitution. In the acts of several of the States prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the auxiliary enactments of Congress at the last session, forbidding their reception or payment on public account, the true policy of the country has been advanced, and a larger portion of the precious metals infused into our circulating medium. These measures will probably be followed up in due time by the enactment of State laws, banishing from circulation bank notes of still higher denominations; and the object may be materially promoted by further acts of Congress, forbidding the employment, as fiscal agents, of such banks as continue to issue notes of low denominations, and throw impediments in the way of the circulation of gold and silver.

The effects of an extension of bank credits and over issues of bank paper have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of public lands. From the returns made by the various Registers and Receivers in the early part of last summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of the public lands were increasing to an unprecedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amounted to nothing more than credits in bank. The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the Receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public land, and pay the Government by a credit on the books of the banks. Those credits on the books of some of the Western banks, usually called deposites, were already greatly beyond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly increasing. Indeed, each speculation furnished means for another; for, no sooner had one individual or company paid in the notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose; and the banks were extending their business and their issues so largely as to alarm considerate men, and render it doubtful whether these bank credits if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the Government. The spirit of expansion and speculation was not confined to the deposite banks, but pervaded the whole multitude of banks throughout the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.

The safety of the public funds, and the interest of the People, generally, required that these operations should be checked, and it became the duty of every branch of the General and State Governments to adopt all legitimate and proper means to produce that salutary effect. Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring payment for the public lands sold to be made in specie, with an exception until the fifteenth of the present month in favor of actual settlers. This measure has produced many salutary consequences. It checked the career of the Western banks, and gave them additional strength in anticipation of the pressure which has since pervaded our Eastern as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing the extension of the credit system, it measurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the new States from a non-resident proprietorship, one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of a new country, and the prosperity of an old one. It has tended to keep open the public lands for entry by emigrants, at Government prices, instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or treble prices. And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer foundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find, in the motives which induced that order, and the happy consequences which will have ensued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which dictated this order, to follow it up in its various bearings. Much good, in my judgment, would be produced by prohibiting sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, at a reasonable reduction of price, and to limit the quantity which shall be sold to them. Although it is believed the General Government never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional currency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of less importance if the lands were sold for immediate settlement and cultivation. Indeed, there is scarcely a mischief arising out of our present land system, including the accumulating surplus of revenue, which would not be remedied at once by a restriction on land sales to actual settlers; and it promises other advantages to the country in general, and to the new States in particular, which cannot fail to receive the most profound consideration of Congress.

Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the Government, at the time of the removal of the deposites. It was alleged by the advocates of the Bank of the United States, that the State banks, whatever might be the regulations of the Treasury Department, could not make the transfers required by the Government, or negotiate the domestic exchanges of the country. It is now well ascertained that the real domestic exchanges, performed through discounts, by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches, were at least one-third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time; and if a comparison be instituted between the amounts of service rendered by these institutions, on the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the United States Bank, in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges transacted by it, the result will be still more favorable to the deposite banks.

The whole amount of public money transferred by the Bank of the United States in 1832 was $16,000,000. The amount transferred and actually paid by the deposite banks in the year ending the 1st of October last was $39,319,899; the amount transferred and paid between that period and the 6th of November was $5,399,000; and the amount of transfer warrants outstanding on that day was $14,459,000, making an aggregate of $59,168,894. These enormous sums of money first mentioned have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and regularity; and the rates at which the exchanges have been negotiated previously to the passage of the deposite act were generally below those charged by the Bank of the United States. Independently of those services, which are far greater than those rendered by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches, a number of the deposite banks have, with a commendable zeal to aid in the improvement of the currency, imported from abroad, at their own expense, large sums of the precious metals for coinage and circulation.

In the same manner have nearly all the predictions turned out in respect to the effect of the removal of the deposites—a step unquestionably necessary to prevent the evils which it was foreseen the bank itself would endeavor to create in a final struggle to procure a renewal of its charter. It may be thus, too, in some degree, with the further steps which may be taken to prevent the excessive issue of other bank paper; but it is to be hoped that nothing will now deter the Federal and State authorities from the firm and vigorous performance of their duties to themselves and to the People in this respect.

In reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government, your particular attention is invited to those articles which constitute the necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article, the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our Government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the accompanying documents, that the Bank of the United States has made no payment on account of the stock held by the Government in that institution, although urged to pay any portion which might suit its convenience, and that it has given no information when payment may be expected. Nor, although repeatedly requested, has it furnished the information in relation to its condition, which Congress authorized the Secretary to collect at their last session. Such measures as are within the power of the Executive have been taken to ascertain the value of the stock, and procure the payment as early as possible.

The conduct and present condition of that bank, and the great amount of capital vested in it by the United States, require your careful attention. Its charter expired on the third day of March last, and it has now no power but that given in the 21st section, "to use the corporate name, style, and capacity, for the purpose of suits, for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the safe and due disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed, but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation." Before the expiration of the charter, the stockholders of the Bank obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, excluding only the U. States. Instead of proceeding to wind up their concerns and pay over to the United States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the President and Directors of the old Bank appear to have transferred the books, papers, notes, obligations, and most or all of its property, to this new corporation, which entered upon business as a continuation of the old concern. Amongst other acts of questionable validity, the notes of the expired corporation are known to have been used as its own, and again put in circulation. That the old Bank had no right to issue or reissue its notes after the expiration of its charter, cannot be denied; and that it could not confer any such right on its substitute, any more than exercise it itself, is equally plain. In law and honesty, the notes of the Bank in circulation at the expiration of its charter should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as presented, and, together with those on hand, cancelled and destroyed.—Their re-issue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted by no necessity. If the United States be responsible in their stock for the payment of these notes, their re issue by the new corporation for their own profit, is a fraud on the Government. If the United States is not responsible, then there is no legal responsibility in any quarter, and it is a fraud on the country. They are the redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership, but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and without his consent, are again re-issued and circulated.

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any further legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now held and in use by the new Banks, and for vindicating the rights of the Government, and compelling a speedy and honest settlement with all the creditors of the old Bank, public or private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether the persons who, as managers of the old Bank, undertook to control the Government, retained the public funds, and shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives, and filled the country with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now, as managers of the new Bank, continue, with impunity, to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millions of Government stock for their own profit, and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the prospect of recovering it into their own possession.

The lessons taught by the Bank of the United States cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place a tremendous a power in irresponsible hands; it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a smaller scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State Governments.

It is believed that the law of the last session regulating the deposite banks operates oppressively and unjustly upon them in many respects, and it is hoped that Congress, on proper representation, will adopt the modifications which are necessary to prevent this consequence.

The report of the Secretary of *War ad interim*, and the accompanying documents, *all of which* are herewith laid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of that department during the past year.

The military movements rendered necessary by the aggressions of the hostile portions of the Seminole and Creek tribes of Indians, and by other circumstances, have required the active employment of nearly our whole regular force, including the marine corps, and of large bodies of militia and volunteers. With all these events, so far as they were known at the seat of Government before the termination of your last session, you are already acquainted; and it is therefore only needful in this place to lay before you a brief summary of what has since occurred.

The war with the Seminoles, during the summer, was, on our part, chiefly confined to the protection of our frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy; and, as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintenance of the posts previously established. In the course of this duty several actions took place, in which the bravery and discipline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which I have deemed it proper to notice, in respect to the former, by the granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of the Indians was not so far weakened by these partial successes as to lead them to submit, and as their savage inroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for placing at the disposal of Governor Call, who, as commander-in chief of the territorial militia, has been temporarily invested with the command, an ample force, for the purpose of resuming offensive operations, in the most efficient manner, so soon as the season should permit. Major General Jesup was also directed, on the conclusion of his duties in the Creek country, to repair to Florida and assume the command.

The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call, in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full explanation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the mean time, as it was feared that the health of Governor Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness, might not be adequate to the crisis, and as Major General Jesup was known to have reached Florida, that officer was directed to assume the command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor. From the force at his disposal, and the dispositions he has made, and is instructed to make, and from the very efficient measures which it is since ascertained have been taken by Governor Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection. In the mean time, as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to suppress these hostilities.

Happily for the interests of humanity, the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your adjournment, without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as inevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned them west of the

ssippi. The inquiry as to alleged frauds in purchase of the reservations of these Indians, the causes of their hostilities, requested by the olution of the House of Representatives on the of July last, to be made by the President, ow going on, through the agency of the com- oners appointed for that purpose. Their re- may be expected during your present session. the difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee try have been prevented, and the peace and city of that region and its vicinity effectually ured by the timely measures taken by the War partment, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to General ines to cross the Sabine, and to occupy a posi- as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he should m such a step necessary to the protection of frontier, and to the fulfilment of the stipula- ns contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the vement consequently made by that officer, have en alluded to in a former part of this message. the date of the latest intelligence from Na- doches, our troops were yet at that station; the officer who has succeeded Gen. Gaines recently been advised that, from the facts an at the seat of Government, there would en to be no adequate cause for any longer aining that position; and he was according- structed, in case the troops were not alrea- withdrawn under the discretionary powers be- possessed by him, to give the requisite or- for that purpose, on the receipt of the in- ons, unless he shall then have in his pos- such information as shall satisfy him that maintenance of the post is essential to the tion of our frontiers, and to the due exe- of our treaty stipulations, as previously ed to him.

the necessities existing during the pre- for the service of militia and volun- have furnished new proofs of the patriotism fellow-citizens, they have also strongly illus- importance of an increase in the rank the regular army. The views of this mitted by the Secretary of War in his ort my entire concurrence, and are ear- mended to the deliberate attention of

In this connexion it is also proper to that the defects in our present mili- every day rendered more apparent. of making further provision by law, ing, arming, and disciplining this arm has been so repeatedly presented to myself and my predecessors, that I sufficient, on this occasion, to refer to ual message, and to former Executive ions, in which the subject has been

expected breaking out of hostilities Alabama, and Georgia, it became ne- sene cases, to take the property of for public use. Provision should be w, for indemnifying the owners; and respectfully suggest whether some may not be made, consistently with the of our Government, for the relief of the Indian depredations, or by the opera- own troops.

was lost, after the making of the re- priations, in resuming the great na- k of completing the unfinished fortifi- our seaboard, and of placing them in ce of defence. In consequence, how- very late day at which those bills were little progress could be made during which has just closed. A very large the moneys granted at your last session remains unexpended; but as the work gan resumed at the earliest moment in spring, the balance of the existing ap- , and in several cases, which will be with the proper estimates, further ke objects, may be usefully expend- the next year.

mmendation of an increase in the en- s, and for a re-organization of the ical corps, submitted to you in my last sage, derive additional strength from eat embarrassments experienced, during the last year, in those branches of the service, and which they are now suffering. Several of most important surveys and constructions, di- ted by recent laws, have been suspended, in sequence of the want of adequate force in se corps.

like observations may be applied to the ance corps and the general staff, the opera- of which, as they are now organized, must be frequently interrupted, or performed by taken from the line of the army, to the judice of the service.

a general view of the condition of the Academy, and of other branches of the service not already noticed, as well as for strations of those which have been men- I refer you to the accompanying docu- among the various proposals contained legislative action, I would particularly suggestion of the Secretary of War, for ion of the pay of the army, as entitled to vorable regard.

ional policy, founded alike in interest anity, so long and so steadily pursued ernment, for the removal of the Indian ally settled on this side of the Missis- the west of that river, may be said to have summated by the conclusion of the late with the Cherokees. The measures taken execution of that treaty, and in relation to Indian affairs generally, will fully appear by to the accompanying papers. Without to the numerous and important topics ntime, I again invite your attention to importance of providing a well-digested and prehensive system for the protection, supervi- and improvement of the various tribes now ated in the Indian country. The suggestions mitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, enforced by the Secretary, on this subject, and in regard to the establishment of additional tary posts in the Indian country, are entitled your profound consideration. Both measures necessary, for the double purpose of protecting Indians from intestine war, and in other pects complying with our engagements to em, and of securing our Western frontier against cursions, which otherwise will assuredly be made it. The best hopes of humanity in regard to aboriginal race, the welfare of our rapidly ex- ding settlements, and the honor of the United es, are all deeply involved in the relations ex- between this Government and the emigrating

I trust, therefore, that the various matters ained in the accompany documents, in respect ose relations, will receive your early and ma- deliberation; and that it may issue in the a- tion of legislative measures adapted to the umstances and duties of the present crisis.

You are referred to the report of the Secretary the Navy for a satisfactory view of the opera- ons of the Department under his charge, during the present year. In the construction of vessels the different navy yards, and in the employment the ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully em- ed. While the situation of our commercial ests in the West Indies required a greater number than usual of armed vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratifying to perceive that the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. Every effort has been made to facilitate the equipment of the exploring expedition authorized by the act of last session, but all the preparation neces- sary to enable it to sail has not yet been completed. No means will be spared by the Government to fit out the expedition on a scale corresponding with the liberal appropriation for the purpose, and with the elevated character of the objects which are to be effected by it.

I beg leave to renew the recommendation made in my last annual message respecting the enlist- ment of boys in our naval service, and to urge upon your attention the necessity of further ap- propriations to increase the number of ships afloat, and to enlarge generally the capacity and force of the Navy. The increase of our commerce, and our position in regard to the other Powers of the world, will always make it our policy and interest to cherish the great naval resources of our country.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a gratifying picture of the condition of the Post Office Department. Its revenues for the year end- ing the 30th June last were $3,398,455 19, show- ing an increase of revenue over that of the pre- ceding year, of $404,878 53, or more than thirteen per cent. The expenditures for the same year were $2,755,623 76, exhibiting a surplus of $642,- 831 43. The Department has been redeemed from embarrassment and debt, has accumulated a sur- plus exceeding half a million of dollars; has large- ly extended, and is preparing still further to ex- tend, the mail service; and recommends a reduc- tion of postages equal to about twenty per cent. It is practising upon the great principle which should control every branch of our Government, of ren- dering to the Public the greatest good possible, with the least possible taxation to the People.

The scale of postages suggested by the Postmas- ter General recommends itself, not only by the re- duction it proposes, but by the simplicity of its ar- rangement, its conformity with the federal curren- cy, and the improvement it will introduce into the accounts of the Department and its agents.

Your particular attention is invited to the sub- ject of mail contracts with railroad companies. The present laws providing for the making of contracts are based upon the presumption that competition among bidders will secure the service at a fair price. But, on most of the railroad lines, there is no com- petition in that kind of transportation, and adver- tising is therefore useless. No contract can now be made with them, except such as shall be nego- tiated before the time of offering or afterwards, and the power of the Postmaster General to pay them high prices is, practically, without limitation. It would be a relief to him, and, no doubt, would conduce to the public interest, to prescribe by law some equitable basis upon which such contracts shall rest, and restrict him by a fixed rule of allow- ance. Under a liberal act of that sort, he would undoubtedly be able to secure the services of most of the railroad companies, and the interest of the Department would be thus advanced.

The correspondence between the People of the United States and the European nations, and par- ticularly with the British islands, has become very extensive, and requires the interposition of Con- gress to give it security. No obstacle is perceiv- ed to an interchange of mails between New York and Liverpool, or other foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmaster General; on the contrary, it pro- mises, by the security it will afford, to facilitate commercial transactions, and give rise to an en- larged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot but have a happy effect. Through the city of New York, most of the cor- respondence between the Canadas and Europe is now carried on, and urgent representations have been received from the head of the Provincial Post Office, asking the interposition of the United States to guard it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subjected. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our own interest, as by comity to the adjoining British Provinces.

The expediency of providing a fire-proof build- ing for the important books and papers of the Post Office Department is worthy of consideration. In the present condition of our Treasury, it is neither necessary nor wise to leave essential pub- lic interests exposed to so much danger, when they can so readily be made secure. There are weighty considerations in the location of a new building for that Department, in favor of placing it near the other Executive buildings.

The important subjects of a survey of the coast, and the manufacture of a standard of weights and measures for the different custom houses, have been in progress for some years, under the gen- eral direction of the Executive, and the immedia'e superintendance of a gentleman possessing high scientific attainments. At the last session of Con- gress, the making of a set of weights and measures for each State in the Union was added to the o thers by a joint resolution.

The care and correspondence as to all these subjects have been devolved on the Treasury De- partment, during the last year. A special report from the Secretary of the Treasury will soon be communicated to Congress, which will show what has been accomplished as to the whole; the num- ber and compensation of the persons now employ- ed in these duties, and the progress expected to be made during the ensuing year, with a copy of the various correspondence deemed necessary to throw light on the subjects which seem to require additional legislation.

All my experience and reflection confirm the conviction I have so often expressed to Congress in favor of an amendment of the Constitution which will prevent, in any event, the election of the President and Vice President of the U. States devolving on the House of Representatives and the Senate; and I therefore beg leave again to so licit your attention to the subject. There were various other suggestions in my last annual mes sage, not acted upon, particularly that relating to the want of uniformity in the laws of the District of Columbia, that are deemed worthy of your fa vorable consideration.

Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments to bear testi mony to their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business, and it is gratifying to me to be lieve that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they fulfilled the objects of their creation.

Having now finished the observations deemed proper on this last occasion I shall have of com municating with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting, I cannot omit an expression of the gratitude which is due to the great body of my fellow citizens, in whose partiality and indulgence I have found encouragement and support in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass during my public career. Though deeply sensible that my exertions have not been crowned with a success corresponding to the degree of favor bestowed upon me, I am sure that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the good of my country; and I am consoled by the persuas ion that whatever errors have been committed, will find a corrective in the intelligence and pat- riotism of those who will succeed us. All that has occurred during my administration is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the sta- bility of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable to my age and infirm health, and so much desired by me in other respects, I shall not cease to invoke that beneficent Being, to whose providence we are already so signally indebted, for the continu- ance of His blessings on our beloved country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1836.

On Saturday last, the Hon. W. C. Pres- ton was, without opposition, re-elected to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March next.—*Columbia Telescope.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1836.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Tuesday night, 9 o'clock.

I am truly mortified to inform you, that, contrary to all expectation, a Van Buren man has been returned from Pasquotank County, *vice* Mr. Muse, a Whig. The annunciation of this event was proclaimed to our quiet City, this afternoon, by the bellowing of the loud mouthed cannon, into such ecstacies were *the* party thrown by the unanticipated news. I presume they will forthwith elect their candidates for all the vacant offices, having a majority of *one*, on joint ballot—which you know, Mr. Randolph said was the best majority in the world. It is true, the Whigs have in the Senate, as yet a majority, and *may* postpone the matter until the close of the session, but this, I suspect, they will hardly do. I use the term *as yet*, because you have doubtless seen that a concerted party move has been made, in each House, to vacate the seat of certain Whigs on the ground of Constitutional disqualification.—So far, the Whigs act on the defensive. If the Vans follow out their proscriptive plans, and it becomes necessary to fight them with their own weapons, it is believed, that we can vacate more seats than they can. But we consider the attempt made by the V. B. party as neither magnanimous or courteous, and are not disposed to imitate their example, unless the first law of nature, self-preservation, renders it necessary.

Judge Norwood resigned his seat, yesterday, on the Bench. Judge Nash is in nomination to succeed him; and John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank, is to be run *vice* Judge Strange. There may be other candidates, but I have heard none suggested.

The proceedings of the Legislature are very uninteresting, nine-tenths of its time being consumed in the reading of the Bills reported from the Revising Committee. If however, we can mature this work, I think its advantages will be so manifest, that the only wonder expressed will be why it has been so long deferred. It so simplifies the law, that any man of good common sense can unravel its mysteries.

You saw that the Van Buren Electoral College had been in session here. There was, I understand, great trouble in the wigwam about the appointment of Messenger. The Editor of the Standard thought, that he was *par excellence* entitled to the berth. He was opposed by Col. Rainey, a Revolutionary worthy from Caswell County, a Jackson man of longer standing than the learned Peruvian, and, also, by Alfred M. Slade, of Martin County, who was in the Legislature, last winter, and showed himself a first rate party hack. Philo was, however, inexorable, and prevailed. I understood, that Mr. Macon stood out against him to the last, not having forgot, I presume, his pious ejaculation, when he "thanked God that the University could not make Mr. Macon Doctor of Politics."

I think that Collins (Whig) will be elected Comptroller, *vice* Stedman resigned, as two or three Van Burenites are pledged to go for him.

The candidates for Treasurer, in the event of Gen. Patterson's resignation, which is probable, are John H. Wheeler, Esq., (Obadiah Brown's son-in-law) and Mr. Courts, a V. B. member from Surry. Unless some Whig comes out to divide the votes, I think Wheeler will be elected.

☞ See first page.

Legislature.—Our summary of the doings of the Legislature must necessarily be brief. The bill providing for the acceptance of the Surplus Revenue has passed both Houses, with only one dissenting voice,—Dr. Hall of Edgecombe. A joint committee of 13 members from each House has been appointed to fix upon a plan for disposing of it.

Motions have been made to vacate the Seats of Jno. McD. Carson, Senator from Rutherford; Alfred Dockery, Senator from Richmond and Robeson; Wm. Albright, Senator from Chatham; all Whigs; and of David S. Reid, Senator from Rockingham, (V. B.) on the ground that they held the office of Postmaster at the time of their election. Also, of Mr. Harris, of Montgomery, Mr. Pinkston, of Davidson, and Mr. Clayton of Buncombe, (all whigs,) on the same grounds.

The bill for dividing Rowan County has passed its last reading in the Commons, and been sent to the Senate.

Judge Strange, having accepted the seat in the Senate, has resigned his office of Judge.

No day has been fixed for electing the Senator for 6 years. Both Houses had rejected propositions to fix a day, by the casting votes of the Speakers.

The votes for Governor had been counted out by the Legislature. They were ascertained to be, for Dudley 33,993, for Spaight 29,950. Majority 4,043. There was no return from the Counties of Burke, Gates and Chowan, which would have increased Dudley's majority to 4,729.

The Seminole War.—An interesting account of the operations of the Army is excluded for want of room. There had been, within a few days, four battles, none decisive, but all resulting in the defeat of the Indians. 55 Indians were found dead, and as many more supposed to have been killed, and two Indian towns burnt. Our loss, 13 killed and 41 wounded. The army, having exhausted their provisions, were compelled to return to Volusia, where they were preparing for another campaign.

The highest encomiums are bestowed on the army for their gallant conduct in all these engagements.

CONGRESS.—The first week of the session has, as usual, been wasted. In the Senate, two Senators from the new State of Arkansas have been admitted to seats. The Secretary, Walter Lowrie, has resigned.—Mr. Benton has given notice that he will again introduce his expunging resolutions.—He has introduced a bill to make appropriations for new fortifications, and another to increase the Army. Mr. Walker of Miss. a bill with the modest provision that the U. S. shall advance to Alabama and Mississippi a million of dollars to enable them to make a rail road.

In the House, about 210 members appeared, including all the N. C. delegation except Messrs. Rencher and Spaight. Nothing of importance has occurred.

Virginia.—The Legislature met on the 5th inst. Stafford H. Parker was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Lynn Banks, Speaker of the House. One fourth of Lieut. Gov. Robertson's Message is occupied by the subject of Slavery; a portion by the Surplus Revenue, which he recommends should be received, and applied to the construction of a Rail Road from the James River to the Tennessee Line. He notices with approbation the increase of manufacturing establishments in the State: Recommends an increase of Banking capital: Notices the encouragement held out by the success of the Rail Roads in Virginia, to persevere in the system, &c.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

The Vice Presidency.—The Electoral vote of Virginia having been given to Wm. Smith of Alabama, for Vice President, Col. Johnson's election by the people is defeated, and the Senate will have to make the choice between Johnson and Granger.

Texas.—The Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, "Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas to the U. States," has arrived in Washington. He is clothed with power to procure, if possible, the recognition of the independence of Texas, and its annexation to the United States.

Missouri.—Majority for Van Buren 3604.
Illinois.— Do. Do. 2983.

Col. P. M. Butler has been elected Governor of South Carolina, without opposition.

By the following proceedings it will be seen that Mr. Mangum has had the high compliment paid him of receiving the vote of South Carolina for the Presidency. That State would have voted for White if his election could thereby have been secured. But that being impossible, she gave her vote to a faithful and powerful opponent of the present misrule.

Presidential Vote of South Carolina.—Yesterday, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution, offered by Mr. Adams:

"*Resolved*, That the Electors of President and Vice President be instructed not to vote for Martin Van Buren, Hugh L. White, or W. H. Harrison, and to vote for John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President."

Afterwards, the following resolution was adopted by both branches of the Legislature:

"*Resolved*, That the Electors on the part of this State for President and Vice President, be instructed to vote for WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President."

The Electors are D. J. McCord, Thos. F. Jones, B. K. Hennegan, John Maxwell, T. L. Gourdin, Thos. Dugan, John Littlejohn, John Frampton, Patrick Noble, R. H. Goodwynn, B. T. Elmore.

The right of Instruction.—The people of Georgia having voted for White, and against Van Buren, the Legislature, which is favorable to Van Buren, have set about devising ways and means for giving the vote of the State to their idol, provided the election went to the House. They have passed resolutions directing their representatives in *no event* to vote for Harrison, and not to urge the claims of White, if, by so doing, the elevation of Harrison is to be effected. This is a new way of obeying the voice of the people.

Again: A White member introduced a resolution instructing the Senators of that State in Congress to vote for Tyler, in accordance with the express will of the people. The Van Buren party, with utter contempt for that will, rejected the resolution.

The pet Banks.—The Globe says that the late order from Washington forbidding the disbursing officers to make demands on the pet Banks for specie, "reflects credit on those who suggested it, because it protects the Banks from unnecessary and vexatious demands for specie." No doubt the demands for specie are vexatious. But the U. S. Bank never made such a complaint, and the Government never took measures to protect *it* from such demands.

The Army.—The resignations of ten more officers of the army are officially announced.

Genuine Van Burenism.—The Raleigh Standard chuckles at having got the five votes of Louisiana, by the failure of the officers to return the votes from two of the parishes, which would have given the State to White. This is genuine Jackson Van Burenism. What do they care for the will of the people, if they can only secure their own advancement?

New Line between Portsmouth and Charleston, via Wilmington.—We are gratified to learn, that arrangements are in progress to bring our town immediately within the great line of travel between North and South.

We are advised that Steam Packets of a superior class are about being contracted for by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to ply between this place and Charleston, and as the first ten miles of their road extending over the North-East branch of the Cape Fear river will be completed before the summer travelling commences, there can remain no difficulty in the way of a successful issue to the contemplated enterprise.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Mexico and Texas.—If we are to credit popular rumour, the parent country has signified her disposition to acknowledge the independence of her refractory daughter.—Commissioners have arrived, it is said, in Texas from Mexico, with full powers to effect the release of Santa Anna, for which purpose they have had a meeting with him, in the presence of Gen. Austin, which was very satisfactory to all parties.

Electoral College.—The Van Buren Electors met in this City on Wednesday last. Hon. *Nathaniel Macon* was chosen President of the College, and *Thomas G. Stone* acted as Secretary. Col. *Love*, one of the Electors, being prevented from attending by infirm health, his son, *James R. Love*, was elected a member of the College, in his stead. Of course, the fifteen votes of the State were cast for Martin Van Buren, as President, and R. M. Johnson, as Vice President. *Philo White* was appointed Messenger, to bear the Electoral vote to Washington.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 1st of December, near Rockingham, Richmond County, by the Rev. Mastin D. Crawford, Mr. SOLOMON BOSTICK to Miss RACHAEL NORTHAM, daughter of Major George Northam.

Also, on the same day, on Mountain Creek, in the same County, Mr. MURDOCH PANKY, to Miss MARY ANN BENNETT.

In Anson County, on the 4th instant, by Reuben Phillips, Esq. Mr. SHADRACH GARDNER, to Miss AMY PATCHEY.

In Montgomery County, on the 27th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Barnum, Mr. WILLIAM HARLEY to Miss MARGARET HEWLIN, eldest daughter of Mr. Orrin Hewlin.

DIED,

In Wilson County, Tenn. on the 25th October last, of inflammation of the brain, Mrs. MARY SIMMONS, wife of Elam Simmons, formerly of Guilford County, N. C. She left a husband and two small children to mourn their irreparable loss

In Montgomery County, on the 4th inst. Mrs PATIENCE EPPS, aged about eighty years, and for many years a pious member of the Baptist Church

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 12, Steamer Hornet, Capt Rush, with tow Boats Messenger, and Only Son, with Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. for Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Belden, Jos Baker, Baker Robinson, C. J Odell, J M Dobson, L. Kidd, W. S. Latta, C. T Haigh, J G & J H. Cook, E L. Winslow, G. W McDonald, J W. Baker, C A McMillan, Yarbrough & Roy, Curtis & Myrover, T Cochran, C P Mallett, J W. Wright, Hart & Fuller, G B Atkins, D A. Saltmarsh, Nott & Starr, S Boon, A S Hall, Stark & Pearce, and John Crow, of this place; and for A. Hargrave, Jesse Henshaw, J. McIver, W. & A. Smith, Benton Utley, J. Kirkpatrick, W. Albright, Harper & Golding, J. & R. Gilmer, McAdoo & Scott, R. A. McAdoo & Scott, C. J. Williams, R & R. Faucett, Cowan & Foster, Proff. Phillips, J. A. Mebane, and A B Holderby, of the interior.

Also, Dec. 9th, Steamer Wilmington, Capt. R Potter, Willkings & Belden, Agents, with Goods, for C. P. Mallett, J. W. Pearce, P. Pearce, A. W. Carpenter, E. F. Rockwell, T. J. Curtis, C. A. McMillan, P. Taylor, J. W. Baker, J. Mahoney, Peck & Deming, Sandford & Co. H. P. Peck, R. M. Peck, and Willkings & Belden, of this place, and B. Clemmons, Peden & Kelly, Lush & Co. F. Hill, D. F. Caldwell, Howard & Conrad, Cress & Boger, S. Douthit, Jacob Conrad, Conrad & Douthit, J. F. C. Phifer, R. Kerr, R. C. Benton, of the interior. Also, Sundry packages of machinery for the Cotton Factory of Messrs. Horney & Elliott, of Randolph.

DEPARTED, Dec. 12, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter, Diligence.

Also, Dec. 14, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush.

Also, 14th, Steamer Wilmington, with Goods, for Sundry persons of this place, and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 15.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	14½ a 15½	Salt,	80 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
Corn,	85 a 95	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25
Candles, F. F.	16	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flaxseed,	1 50	Wheat,	150
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45	Wool,	20 a 25
Iron,	5½ a 6		

C. S. PLEASANTS,

DENTIST,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville shortly, to attend to the duties of his profession

December 15. 19 tf.

LARGE SALE OF

GROCERIES,

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, on Thursday the 22d of December, a large assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

25 hhds. prime SUGAR,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 qr. casks WINE,
10 bags SPICE,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 boxes SOAP,
30 kegs Dupont's POWDER,
25 barrels SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Sole LEATHER,
15 tons English and Swedes IRON,

Terms liberal and made known at the time of sale.

THOS SANDFORD & CO, Auct'rs.

December 13 1836. 19-2w

Valuable REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, will be sold that valuable VACANT GROUND, on Hay Street, between the Stores of T. J. Jordan and G. Hurlbutt

Terms at sale.

T SANDFORD & CO, *Auct'rs*

December 14, 1836

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two Negro men Slaves, viz: TONY and JOHN Tony is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, square and stout built, and had on when he left a light drab Petersham Overcoat. He was purchased by me of Mr Richard Bradley of Wilmington, and calls himself Tony Montague. John is about 20 years of age, of rather lighter complexion than Tony, 5 feet 10 inches high, and is quite stout built, has a full round face, and has lost two front teeth, above and below, which is his most distinguishing mark He had on when he left a high grey woollen round Jacket and Pantaloons.

The above slaves left the camp of the Subscriber, while on his way to the Western Country, eight miles above Lincolnton, on the 28th of last month, and will no doubt endeavour to make their way back to Wilmington. The above reward will be given for their apprehension, so that I get them again.

JAMES MOORE.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1836. 19-6t

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

Mackerel.

50 Barrels MACKEREL, just received by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

December 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late John Murchison, Sen. dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM A MURCHISON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec 13, 1836

FURTHER NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, on the 3d day of January, 1837, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a negro WOMAN and CHILD, and at the former residence of the late John Murchison, dec'd, all the House hold and Kitchen Furniture belonging to said Estate, with a variety of other articles

WILLIAM A MURCHISON, Adm'r.

December 13, 1836. 19 ts.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:

20 boxes bunch	Raisins,	Butter Crackers,	
20 half	do do,	Cheese and Chocolate,	
20 quarter	do do,	Superior Vinegar,	
30 boxes Prunes,		Port and Madeira Wine,	
Scotch Barley,		Malmsley and Malaga do	

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1836 19 3w

Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Holmes, were granted to the Subscriber, at December Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to settle their accounts, and those having claims are requested to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery

JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1836.

Further Notice.

ON TUESDAY the 3d day of January next, I shall offer at public sale, at the Town House, all the perishable property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Cart and Harness, Gig and Harness, &c.

Also, will be hired out at the same time and place, for one year, a Negro Boy and a Negro Woman. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1836. 19-3w

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY next, the 16th inst. will be sold at Auction, all the remaining Stock of Goods, of a gentleman removing to the West, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries.

THOS. SANDFORD, & CO. *Auct'rs*

Dec. 10 19 1w.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY after the 3d March next, a School for a Session of Five months. Terms will be made known by applying previously to the Teacher in this place, who can be employed after that date.

WILLIAM T. POTTS.

Whiteville, Columbus Cty, Nov 26, 1836 19-3w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, Heirs at Law of Issabella Davis, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and claim their distributive share of the Estate of the said Issabella Davis, dec'd, and on failing to appear, our said Court will make such and further decree in the premises as may be directed by law.

Witness, *David Lewis*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in November, A D. 1836, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

From the Minutes,

(19 6w.) DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836

Richard M Lewis, Jr, and others, to the Court. } *Petition for sale of Slaves—Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and his wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary & his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary & John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary and his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary and John Stanton and wife Marion heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, *David Lewis*, Cl'k of said Court, at office, first Monday in November, 1836

Test, DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

19-6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being about to remove to Mobile, has duly authorised Mr. Henry Branson to settle and close his business in this town Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will please call and liquidate their accounts without delay, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection

LEWIS BROWN.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1836. 12 2m

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

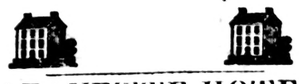
For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836. 13tf

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

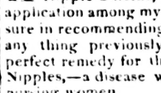
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Mountain Butter

JUST RECEIVED.

3000 lbs. first rate MOUNAIN BUTTER, made by Messrs Wm & Lewis Hale, of Grayson county, Virginia

C. J ORRELL.

October 26, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb 4th 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 hhds prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 2-tf.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836 5*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in that line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

November 7, 1836. 14tf

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English
40 hhds prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatuiency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertige; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, invent or and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,

FAYETTEVILLE, N C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28 1836. 95 tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C J ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices

HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete — Also, PAINTS, OILS. DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

A gentle young HORSE, and a CARRYALL, for sale. Apply at this Office.

November 24. 16 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Baldwin, dec'd, at October Court, 1836, request those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the estate may be in debted are required to present their claims within the time prescribed, or this notice will be plead in bar.

PATIENCE BALDWIN
NATHAN JONES
Administratrix and Administrator.

Richmond County, N C. 10 4w.

Furthur Notice.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of William Baldwin, dec'd, on Wednesday the 21st December, 1836, all the personal property of said dec'd on a credit of twelve months, with note and approved security; at the same time and place, 13 likely Negroes to hire, the terms of hireing made known on that day, sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

PATIENCE BALDWIN, *Adm'x.*
NATHAN JONES. *Administrator*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—

Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price. New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836 10-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper. E. J. HALE.

October 11.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial & Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct 5. 9 tf.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER.

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction it has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor one of which it was deemed proper to subjoin

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st near 7th.
NORRISTOWN, Pa.

Mr Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams' consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

For sale by E. J HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7 17]

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION situated on the East side of Cape Fear river 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres justly considered the most valuable tract in the County All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO.

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

State of North Carolina.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term 1836

Jas P. Leake vs Alfred Terry, } Attachment, Levied on a tract of seventy acres more or less, adjoining the Lands of Martha Terry, Samuel Gibson, and others, on the South side of Hitchcocks Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alfred Terry is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in some public Journal printed at Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Terry appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in January next, plead to, or replevy, or execution against the said Lands will be awarded the Plaintiff aforesaid.

Witness, Silas A. Drake, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1836. SILAS A DRAKE, *C. C. C.*

GALES'S
ALMANAC,
For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.